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obtained from her nurse, and sometimes with the milk of the cow, goat &c., poured in a teacup from which His Majesty fed her by means of a spoon" (cannot one forgive the king a great deal after that?) "so this Royal daughter was as familiar with her father in her infancy as with her nurses." It is just such insights into the king's life as this that give the book its charm. Another entertaining chapter is that upon the white elephant. The Buddhists, who believe in the transmigration of souls, imagine that this animal, which is especially rare, contains the soul of some great man, and on finding one they cover him with gold, and lavish every attention upon him. This is but a logical sequence of their most logical religion. One was caught during Mrs. Leonowens's stay in Siam, but he died before he reached the capital, where a palace was building to receive him. The king on learning it (no one dared tell him, but they broke the news to him by tearing down the palace intended for the elephant) burst into tears. He consoled himself, however, by writing the following description of the animal: "His (that is, the elephant's) eyes were light blue, surrounded by salmon-color; his hair fine, soft, and white; his complexion pinkish white; his tusks like long pearls; his ears like silver shields; his trunk like a comet's tail; his legs like the feet of the skies; his tread like the sound of thunder; his looks full of meditation; his expression full of tenderness; his voice the voice of a mighty warrior; and his bearing that of an illustrious monarch."

This is simply amusing to us, but it is only one side of Buddhism. Another, and a most interesting one, may be seen in a little book called "Why I am a Buddhist," lately published by Trübner. It contains an ingenious defence of Buddhism, which is said to have been inspired by the late king, and which gives us no low opinion of his intelligence.

The illustrations of this volume, which are copied from photographs, add greatly to its interest. Especially noteworthy are those of the Cambodian temples, probably the most curious ruins in the world.

2. — *Römische Geschichte* von WILHELM IHNE. Erster Band. *Von der Gründung Rom's bis zum ersten punischen Kriege.* Zweiter Band. *Vom ersten punischen Kriege bis zum Ende des zweiten.* Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1868–70. 8vo. pp. 483, 406.

It was quite common, a few years ago, to assert that the German mind was ill-fitted for historical composition; that its work was to collect and criticise materials for others to use. To be sure it did not

seem likely, in the nature of things, that the nation of Goethe and Beethoven should be incapable of any kind of artistic composition, but the remark certainly had some plausibility at the time. The works of Niebuhr, Boeckh, and Hermann are encyclopædic and exhaustive in matter, but hard and heavy in style; it was through the elegant histories of Arnold, Grote, and Mure that the results of German investigations have passed fairly into literature. But after all, the event has shown that the German scholars were right in their method; that they were amassing materials for their own nation as well as for others. For two or three generations, they confined themselves mainly to preparations, aiming simply to know whatever could be known in every field of knowledge. When this was done, they began to turn their attention to more distinctly literary work. A new school of more genial scholarship succeeded the old purely critical one; and the works of Mommsen and Curtius in especial prove that the Germans possess the power of using as well as of acquiring historical information.

Dr. Ihne's History of Rome is another of the same class, and will fill a place of its own even by the side of Mommsen's great work. It is not, to be sure, materially shorter than this; the two volumes before us do not come down quite so far as Mommsen's first two; but it is much more popular, — less ponderous, one may say. It is not, like the other, the work of a man of genius, but it is the work of a ripe scholar, who has made original investigations of his own, — a man of quick perception, lively imagination, and a vivid style, who has lived a sufficiently active and varied life to lose the mental habits of the mere student. It is far easier reading than Herr Mommsen's history, and probably more interesting for the majority of readers. That is to say, it may be read with interest and profit by any person of a fair degree of cultivation while Mommsen's needs to be *studied*, and many parts of it are suited only to professional scholars. We are glad, therefore, that Dr. Ihne has himself prepared an English translation of his history, which we believe is in part already published.

In the volume last published, which treats of the Punic Wars, the feature of most interest is the high estimate placed upon the Carthaginian government, in point of wisdom and efficiency. The author takes direct issue here with Mommsen, who attributes the victory of Rome to her higher political sense, while Ihne ascribes it to her more favorable situation, — Rome being at the head of homogeneous tribes, Carthage of barbarian subjects. Many of the points he makes here are very good, especially where he vindicates Carthage from the obloquy of being a nation of traders, by pointing to the example of England, and running a certain parallel between the two nations. Also in

speaking of the almost unlimited power put in the hands of the Carthaginian generals, and the fifty years that the family of the Barcas held this power, he points to the significant fact that "by none of them was an attempt ever made for the overthrow of republican freedom, as was regularly expected of too powerful commanders in Greece and Sicily, and later was the experience of Rome herself." He maintains further, against Mommsen, that throughout the second Punic War Hannibal was heartily supported by the government, as well as the people of Carthage. In this he seems to make out his case, at least in good part; in most points, however, chiefly in the first volume, in which the two writers differ, we find Mommsen's views at once more probable and better supported by the authorities.

3. — *An Elementary Greek Grammar*. By WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Ph. D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn Brothers & Co. 1870.

THE necessity of a new Greek grammar for beginners has long been felt. The book most commonly in use in this part of the country was more than twenty years old, and consequently bore no trace of many important investigations and discoveries made in this generation in Germany and in this country. Professor Curtius of Leipsic has applied the results of the comparative philology to Greek grammar in a book which is already in its ninth edition in Germany, has been translated into most European languages, and in America has formed the groundwork of Professor Hadley's excellent work. In fact, Professor Curtius has effected a complete revolution in the treatment of some portions of the Greek grammar, especially of the declensions and conjugations. In the syntax of the moods and tenses Professor Goodwin has done great service in establishing and extending important principles in the theory of conditional and relative sentences, in the doctrine of the *oratio obliqua* and the use of the subjunctive in independent negative sentences.

But in books designed for younger students, for boys before they come to college, no sufficiently full or accurate account of these improvements has been given. This want Professor Goodwin has undertaken to supply by the publication of an elementary Greek Grammar, which, in the compass of little more than two hundred pages, gives all that is necessary for the student in his first three or four years' study of the language. Having devoted only fifteen pages to the account of the letters, syllables, and accents, Mr. Goodwin treats the